

## AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA: NOTES AND NEW SPECIES. No. ii.

By H. J. CARTER, B.A., F.E.S.

(Fourteen Text-figures.)

[Read 26th April, 1922.]

## BUPRESTIDAE.

*Buprestidae*. Having lately examined long series from the South Australian Museum of many species of the Chalcophorini group of Buprestidae, I made a careful study of the *Chalcotaenia*—especially of those having 4-spotted elytra—in order to clear my own mind on the subject. Cotypes of the late Canon Blackburn's species were amongst these, including one of *C. beltanae*—the label in Blackburn's handwriting. I would note: (1) This species is a *Chalcotaenia*—as so placed by Kerremans in the Gen. Insectorum—not a *Chalcophorella* as originally described. (2) Portions of the description do not agree with the specimen—(a) “partibus elevatis obscure cuprascentibus,” (b) “antennis sat brevibus hand prothoracis basin attingentibus.” With regard to (a) the elevated parts are dark green, the depressed areas golden; the word *non* should thus be prefixed to *elevatis* to describe the specimen.

As to (b) there only remain 9 joints of one antenna; but the 9th joint exactly reaches the base of prothorax, so that the antennae of the example in question are decidedly longer than the prothorax. Further, except for parts of joints 1-3 which are metallic, the antenna is testaceous, although in his final note the author compared it with “*C. martini* Saund., and *C. cerata* Kerr., both of which, however, differ from it, *inter alia multa*, by their testaceous antennae.” The dimensions of the example are 19 x 7 mm., those of the type  $8\frac{3}{4}$  x 3 lines. I can only deduce, therefore, that either the specimen is wrongly named or that the above statements are inaccurate.

The other species by this author, of which I have examined cotypes are, I consider, synonyms as follows:—

*C. australasiae* Saund. = *C. angulipennis* Blackb.

*C. quadri-impressa* Waterh. = *C. sulciventris* Blackb.

I append a tabulation of the Australian species of the genus. The two extra-Australian species are *C. gratiosissima* Kerr. from Papua and *C. longicollis* Kerr. from “Isles du Sud-East.”

*Table of Australian species of Chalcotaenia Deyrolle.*

- |       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| 1     | Elytral costae entire, without impressions . . . . .   | <i>lamberti</i> C. and G.   |
| 2-4   | Elytral costae interrupted by one impression on each   |   |
| 3     | Form elongate, the elytral impressions near apex . . . . .   | <i>elongata</i> Waterh.   |
| 4     | Form ovate, the elytral impressions premedial . . . . .  | <i>bi-impressa</i> Cart.  |
| 5-12  | Elytral costae interrupted by two impressions on each  |   |
| 6-8   | Sides of prothorax widely arched in front.   |   |
| 7     | Four impressions wide and irregular in shape; humeral truncature of elytra subangulately widened . . . . .                         | <i>australasiae</i> Saund.<br><i>occidentalis</i> Waterh. <i>angulipennis</i> Blackb. |
| 8     | Four impressions subcircular (equally wide apart)—humeral truncature not angulate . . . . .  | <i>quadri-impressa</i> Waterh. <i>sulci-ventris</i> Blackb.                           |
| 9-12  | Sides of prothorax nearly straight (lightly sinuous).  |   |
| 10    | Four impressions subcircular, the premedial closer set than the post-medial . . . . .  | <i>cuprascens</i> Waterh. <i>australis</i> Fairm.                                     |
| 11    | Form more obovate than 10, postmedial impressions forming a comma-like connection (on outside) with latero-apical sulci . . . . .  | <i>laeta</i> Waterh.  |
| 12    | Form narrower than 10, 11, impression more vague; post-medial impressions connected (on inside) with latero-apical sulci . . . . . | <i>beltanae</i> Blackb.   |
| 13-15 | Costae wide and little raised, impressions elongate.   |   |
| 14    | Prothorax subquadrate, elytra subparallel . . . . .  | <i>violacea</i> Cart.   |
| 15    | Prothorax trapeziform; elytra ovate . . . . .  | <i>castanea</i> Cart.   |

*Buprestis aurulenta* L. This beautiful North American beetle has now to be recorded from Australia, probably bred from imported Oregon pine timber. An example was taken by Dr. E. W. Ferguson at Port Macquarie, Aug. 1919, in or near his boarding house, which was so unrelated to any Australian Buprestidae known to me that I sent it to the British Museum for determination. This has now been returned by Mr. K. G. Blair, named as above, together with a note that a specimen from Hawaii was also in the British Museum. I have lately seen another example from the National Museum, Melbourne, taken at Toorak or Frankston, (Vic.). A short description of this will interest our coleopterists.

N.S.W. Example.—♂, 16 x 6 mm. Vic. Example.—♀, 20 x 8 mm.

Oval, glabrous, golden green above and below, head, pronotum (apex and sides) suffused with golden copper, suture and sides of elytra brilliant golden copper; pronotum rugose punctate; each elytron with four sharp costae, suture and margins also costate, interspaces rugose punctate.

## NEO-BUBASTES FLAVO-VITTATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 1).

Elongate, oblong, lightly attenuate behind; head and pronotum gold suffused with green, golden at sides. Elytra green with a wide yellow vitta on each, not quite touching the base and terminating some distance from apex, its inner margin near suture, its external margin parallel to the margins of elytra; the suture sometimes violaceous on apical half; underside dark golden bronze, rather thickly clothed with short white pubescence.

*Head* densely punctate, antennae short, 1st joint large, all after the 3rd finely serrated; eyes parallel and widely separated. *Prothorax* sub-globular, apex truncate, base lightly bisinuate, sides widely rounded; very densely punctate and varyingly rugose in parts; in two (of three examples) with a fine medial carina on basal half, anterior angles depressed—quite rounded off from above—posterior obtuse. *Scutellum* large, transversely oval, very nitid and brassy. *Elytra* lightly

enlarged at shoulders and compressed at middle; apices separately rounded, posterior margins serrated, striate-punctate, the seriate punctures large and close; intervals convex and closely punctate. Underside densely punctate, the prosternum coarsely so, margins of abdominal segments smooth and nitid. Apical segment truncate between two sub-obsolete teeth in ♂, rounded in ♀. *Dimensions*: ♂, 11-12 x 4 mm., ♀, 15 x 5 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Kellerberrin (Mr. H. Giles), Cunderdin (Mr. R. Illidge).

Three examples (2 ♂, 1 ♀) are before me. The species is peculiar amongst Buprestidae in the contrasted metallic areas and the non-metallic vittae of the elytra. If the yellow be taken as the ground colour, then the base and suture are narrowly, and the margins and apex widely, green. The apices and suture are, in two examples, violaceous. Though presenting certain marked differences in the form of the prothorax and in the elytral sculpture from *N. aureocincta* Blackb. (Text-fig. 2)—of which I have seen the type—it is, I consider, congeneric with that species. Types in Coll. Carter.

N.B. The genus is clearly distinct from *Bubastes* by its shorter prothorax, larger scutellum and flatter elytra *inter alia*, though merged by Kerremans with *Bubastes* (Gen. Ins.).

I have lately received some valued papers (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1920) on Buprestidae by Dr. Jan Obenberger of Prague. Amongst his new species there is one evident synonym as follows:—

*Bubastes suturalis* Carter = *B. strandi* Obenb.

*B. suturalis* was published in 1915.

*Pseudanilara roberti* Théry.—I have identified this genus and species in two examples from Sydney in my collection (described as from Victoria). The genus is separated from *Anilara* by its wide head, bisinuate base of pronotum, the position of the antennary cavities and the absence of impression or carenum on the last segment of abdomen.

#### STIGMODERA.

Synonymy. *Stigmodera rollei* Kerr. = *S. hackeri* Carter. [*S. caudata* Cart. (nom. praecox.) ].

*Stigmodera horni* Kerr. = *S. unimaculata* Carter.

Kerremans' descriptions were published Jan. 1908 (Deutsche Ent. Zeit.) while my names appeared in August of the same year (These Proc.). I have only recently obtained Kerremans' descriptions. He notes, as I did, the identical colour markings of these two species, but, like myself, considers the marked differences, especially of apical structure, specific distinctions, though noting that his two examples of *rollei* were ♀♀, and those of *horni* were ♂♂.

Of six examples of *rollei* and three of *horni* now before me the same sexual association holds. This is quite strong, though not conclusive evidence that *rollei* is the ♀ and *horni* the ♂ of the same species. *S. horni* is also very close to *S. erubescens* Blackb. from the same region—a species of which I have only seen the ♂ (Three in my collection).

*Stigmodera johannae* Théry.—This is, evidently, one of the forms of *S. straminea* MacL. The colour of the thorax is more correctly described by Théry as violet purple, than by Macleay as "golden olive," and the excellent description exactly applies to Macleay's species. In this species the preapical "tache" is frequently absent.

*Stigmodera donovani* C. and G. This species, placed by me as a synonym of *S. jansoni* Saund. in my Revision (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aus., 1916, p. 93) is, I now consider, quite distinct from Saunders' species.

Specimens of *S. jansoni* taken by Mr. R. Illidge at Gympie, Queensland, correspond with the description. It is longer, more parallel than *donovani*, the apical spines on each elytron closer, the interspace less oblique than in that species, while the underside is clear green, the same being flavous—the abdominal segments with green margins—in *S. donovani*. The ♀ has a *concolorous green prothorax without yellow margins*—a fact unnoted in the description.

Mr. Illidge has taken both species in the same district. My examples of *S. donovani* are from Rockhampton.

*S. spencei* C. and G. Two examples, the sexes, in Mr. Illidge's collection have only one fascia, besides the dark apical mark, on elytra.

*S. cydista* Ramb. Mr. T. G. Sloane has lately (Dec., 1921) taken three examples of this at Barrington Tops (Mount Royal) that differ only from the typical form in having the medial fascia broken up into two spots on each elytron; one, round, near suture, the other on side. The three are exactly alike.

*S. praetermissa* Cart. This species appears to be moderately common in Victoria. Since my description appeared, several examples have been sent me for determination, taken by Mr. J. E. Dixon and others.

The following new species of *Stigmodera* have lately come under my notice from various sources:

STIGMODERA AURIFERA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 3.)

Oval, robust; head, prothorax, scutellum, underside, antennae and elytral markings brilliant golden bronze (pronotum with a violaceous tinge near centre), legs and tarsi coppery green; elytra yellow with the basal border widely, a short preapical fascia, interrupted at suture and extending over two-thirds of width and extreme apex, golden bronze.

*Head* channelled and concave; coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures finer between eyes. *Prothorax* truncate in front, moderately bisinuate at base, widest behind middle, thence rather straightly narrowed, lightly towards base, strongly towards apex; disc coarsely punctate at centre, base and sides, the punctures sub-confluent at sides, more widely set towards centre, finer and dense towards apex, a little depressed in front of scutellum, medial line smooth for the greater part. *Scutellum* cordate and concave, nitid and impunctate. *Elytra* well widened behind shoulders, lightly compressed before the middle, margins finely serrated near apex, apices rounded but not quite meeting; striate-punctate, all intervals convex, strongly so at sides and apex, intervals sparsely but distinctly punctate; sternal area coarsely, the abdomen finely and densely punctate. *Dimensions*: 17 x 7 mm.

*Hab.*—N. Queensland (Mr. H. P. Dodd).

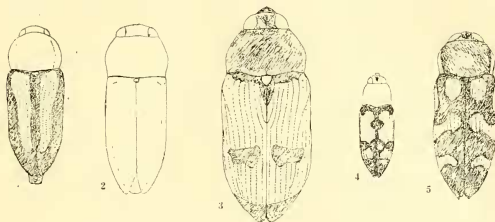
A single female, taken by the Kuranda naturalist, was received without locality label. In general form it suggests *S. secularis* Thoms. and *S. fulviventris* MacL., but it is not, in colour, form or pattern, near any of the species appearing in the section of my tabulation (*op. cit.*, p. 102) to which it belongs. "Elytra with basal margins, post-medial fascia and apex only dark." Type in Coll. Cart.

STIGMODERA AUROLIMBATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 4.)

Oblong oval, lightly attenuated at apex; head, prothorax, scutellum, underside, appendages, basal margin and suture of elytra golden green; elytra yellow

with the following markings dark blue (besides the above golden margins): basal fascia, widened and directed backwards on humeral callus; a transverse, oval, pre-medial spot, extending across the suture, an irregular post-medial fascia formed by three connected spots and wide apical mark.

*Head* channelled and lightly concave, densely punctate. *Prothorax* very convex, truncate at apex, strongly bisinuate at base, widest at middle, sides lightly rounded, feebly sinuate behind; anterior angles obtuse, posterior acute; disc



Text-figs. 1-5.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Neo-bubastes flavo-vittata</i> , n.sp. | 2. <i>N. aureocincta</i> Blackb. |
| 3. <i>Stigmodera aurifera</i> , n.sp.        | 4. <i>S. aurolimbata</i> , n.sp. |
| 5. <i>S. clarki</i> , n.sp.                  |                                  |

densely, evenly punctate for the greater part, the punctures coarser and less crowded at sides, a small round pre-scutellary fovea and two transverse basal foveae. *Elytra* enlarged behind shoulders, apices forming a single wide lunation, scarcely spinose; striate punctate, intervals flat save at sides and apex, underside densely punctate. *Dimensions*:  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm.

*Hab.*—North Queensland: Cairns district (Mr. H. P. Dodd).

A pretty little species, unique, from Mr. Dodd, of the form of *S. puerilis* Kerr., *S. festiva* Cart. and *S. titania* Cart. with a colour plan near that of *S. auricollis* C. and G., near which it would come in my tabulation. It differs from any other *Stigmodera* by the unusual golden metallic edging to the elytra along the base and suture, with the contrasted dark blue markings outside this. Type in Coll. Carter.

#### STIGMODERA CLARKI, n.sp. (Text-fig. 5.)

Elongate ovate; head, pronotum, scutellum, underside and appendages dark bronze, pronotum with yellow margins; elytra blue-black with the following markings yellow: oval basal spot, elongate epipleural spot, two fasciae extending to sides but not to suture, the one medial enlarged on disc, the oblique extension to sides narrower, the other preapical, lunate, widest at sides; underside densely clad with white, adpressed hair.

*Head* channelled and closely punctate. *Prothorax* lightly bisinuate at apex in middle, strongly so at base, anterior angles obtuse, posterior sub-rectangular, sides widest at middle, evenly rounded, disc closely punctate with smooth medial line. *Scutellum* cordate, depressed in middle. *Elytra* convex, sub-parallel, light-

ly widened at shoulders and compressed before middle, minutely serrated near apex, apices rather widely lunate; striate-punctate, intervals finely wrinkled, convex at sides and apex only. *Dimensions*: ♂. 13 x 5; ♀. 15 x 6 mm.

*Hab.*—Busselton, Western Australia. (Mr. J. Clark).

Five examples before me can only be confused with *S. serratipennis* mihl. *S. victoriensis* Blackb. and *S. eremita* Blackb. From the first it is distinguished by the absence of the yellow head spot, the apical spot on the elytra and the yellow markings of the underside; from the second it differs in colour, more elongate form, the absence of apical spot on elytra and the impunctate elytral intervals; *S. eremita* Blackb., besides its more oval form, has the ground colour of elytra and underside a clear blue; the medial fascia joining the epipleural spot, wider yellow margins to pronotum, *inter alia*. From all three the unusually densely pilose underside is a good distinguishing character. The pronotum sometimes shows metallic reflections (greenish or violaceous). Types in Coll. Carter.

STIGMODERA FLINDERSI, n.sp. (Text-fig. 6.)

Oblong ovate; head, prothorax, underside, appendages and elytral markings violet coppery, subnitid above, more brilliant beneath; elytra yellow, with the basal margins, suture (triangularly enlarged behind scutellum), wide pre-apical fascia (narrowed at sides) and the apex widely violet copper.

*Head* lightly concave in middle, densely punctate. *Prothorax* bulbous, a little produced forward in middle, strongly bisinuate at base, sides widely rounded, widest at middle, front angles obtuse, the hind acute; disc densely and finely rugose-punctate, a smooth medial line showing on basal half and a fovea at middle of each lobe. *Scutellum* depressed, nitid, smooth. *Elytra* enlarged behind shoulders, lightly compressed before the middle, apices obliquely lunate; striate punctate, intervals flat in middle, convex at sides and apex; rather coarsely punctate, underside densely so and almost hairless. *Dimensions*: 8 x 3 (plus) mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Flinders Range.

A single specimen in the Australian Museum bears a locality label in the handwriting of the late Mr. G. Masters, probably taken by him. It belongs to the small section of my tabulation that contains *S. skusei* Blackb. and *S. campetris* Blackb., but is quite unlike any of these (Nos. 195-203). The ground colour is the unusual violet copper seen in *S. cupriflava* Saund. and *S. cognata* Kerr. and in the pronotum of *S. aurifera* (above). The name commemorates the famous navigator and indicates the habitat of the species. Type in Australian Museum.

STIGMODERA HOBLERAE, n.sp. (Text-fig. 7.)

Oblong oval, rather flat; head and pronotum brilliant dark bronze, elytra yellow with the following markings blue-black: basal margin and scutellary region, post-medial fascia enlarging towards and extending to the sides, connected along the suture with a shorter arcuate fascia situated half way between the former and the apex and extending over about half the width of elytra and the apical spines; underside and appendages blue-black, the former inconspicuously pilose.

*Head* deeply channelled and concave, finely punctate. *Prothorax* moderately convex, truncate at apex, bisinuate at base, sides nearly straight and strongly narrowed from base to apex, front angles obtuse, hind acute; disc with shallow punctures, fine near centre, coarser towards sides, and three large foveae near basal border, one at middle, the others near posterior angles. *Elytra* slightly

widening behind shoulders, feebly compressed before the middle, apices widely truncate, the truncation bounded by two conspicuous spines, the exterior the more prominent; striate-punctate, all intervals convex and impunctate; underside finely and densely punctate. *Dimensions*: 11-12 x 4-4.5 mm.

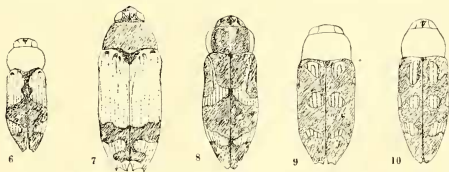
*Hab.*—S. Queensland: Jandowae (Mrs. Hobler and Mr. R. Illidge).

The four examples of this species, similar in form and pattern, were sent by the captors, and I have much pleasure in naming it after the enthusiastic lady naturalist who has collected so many interesting insects in that district. Belonging to the *andersoni* group, it differs from all described species in it by the darker elytral markings being entirely pre-apical (except the spines). The long and short fasciae, connected at suture, look very like an aeroplane or flying dove, as seen from above. The apical structure is intermediate between that of *S. andersoni* C. and G. and *S. mastersi* MacL. (In the former the spines are subequal, in the latter the suture is rather produced than spinose). The blue-black colour varies with the light in which it is viewed, the blue only clearly displayed when viewed sideways. Type in Coll. Cart.

*STIGMODERA MILITARIS*, n.sp. (Text-fig. 8.)

Oblong-obovate; head, pronotum, ground colour of elytra, legs, tarsi and parts of underside blue, antennae bronze, sides of prothorax widely yellow or orange, elytra with yellow (or orange) markings as follows: an oblique vitta from the shoulder joining a fascia near the middle of each elytron and forming a loop round the shoulder continued backward on underside of margin, the median fascia interrupted at the suture and obliquely directed backwards towards, and continuous to, the sides, an arcuate pre-apical fascia widening towards and turned upwards at the sides; the abdomen largely, the sternal regions, to a variable degree, yellow or orange. (The ♂ example is almost entirely yellow beneath, in the ♀ the pro-, meso-, and meta-sternum are chiefly blue, the abdominal segments have wide blue margins, the blue sometimes extending over the middle area of segments).

*Head* punctate, widely excavated between eyes. *Prothorax*: apex lightly bisinuate, base more strongly so, sides widely and evenly rounded, widest behind middle, posterior angles sub-rectangular, disc with round, close, large punctures,



Text-figs. 6-10.

6. *Stigmodera flindersi*, n.sp.

7. *S. flindersi*, n.sp.

8. *S. militaris*, n.sp.

9. *S. tropica*, n.sp.

10. *S. mansueta* Kerr.

sub-confluent at sides; medial channel distinct in ♀, indicated at base only in ♂. *Scutellum* violaceous, punctate. *Elytra* widest behind middle, apices separately rounded, striate-punctate, intervals uniformly convex in ♀, lightly so (except at

apex) in ♂ and distinctly and closely punctate; underside punctate and clothed with a fine, short, pale pubescence. *Dimensions*: ♂. 11 x 4; ♀. 15 x 6 mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Mittagong (C. F. Deuquet); Victoria: Wonga Park, 25 miles East of Melbourne (Ernest French).

Two examples, the sexes, of this very pretty species are before me, of which the ♂ type is in Coll. Deuquet, the ♀ type belongs to the National Museum, Melbourne. It is most like *S. flavo-signata* Mael, the form, colour, pattern on apical half of elytra being almost identical; but Macleay's insect has a very different pronotum, on which the blue and yellow form alternate horizontal markings; the basal half of elytra being also quite different. The ground colour has the rich blue of *S. klugi* C. and G., the pronotum showing violet reflections. I have called it *militaris* from the resemblance of the vitta and medial fascia to the Sam Brown belts worn by our military officers.

#### STIGMODERA TROPICA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 9.)

Oblong, glabrous; head, pronotum, underside, legs and antennae brilliant green, the first two with brassy reflections; elytra violet with ten yellow spots as follows: two triangular near angle between base and suture, two oval near middle, one on each side of suture, two preapical forming a short curved fascia, and two, very small, on each side, one behind the shoulder, the other even smaller, opposite the medial spot.

*Head* channelled and excavated between eyes, and together with the pronotum, regularly and closely punctate. *Prothorax*: apex truncate, base bisinuate, sides rounded, narrower at apex than at base, anterior angles widely obtuse, posterior acute, a smooth medial line terminating in a basal fovea. *Elytra* lightly enlarged near base, sides nearly parallel till near apex, then a little sinuate before the widely bidentate apex, two short teeth bounding an areolate excision; the exterior rather more prominent, posterior margins not serrated; striae-punctate, intervals convex throughout, steeply so towards apex and themselves clearly punctate; underside densely punctate, flanks of prosternum with coarse, mesosternum with medium-sized, metasternum and abdomen with fine punctures, the whole glabrous. *Dimensions*: 11 x 4 mm.

*Hab.*—Cape York (Elgner).

A single specimen (? ♂) has long been in my cabinet, labelled by me "near *mansueta* Kerr." A specimen from W. Australia in the South Australian Museum labelled *mansueta* Kerr. by Blackburn exactly corresponds with Kerremans' description, and differs from *S. tropica* not only in pattern, for which see Text-fig. 10 (which I give for comparison with my species, as well as to show my determination of *mansueta* Kerr.), but in having the head and underside bronzy and thickly clad with pale recumbent hair, almost concealing abdomen, the latero-humeral spot connected on the sides with the medio-lateral spot. Type in Coll. Carter.

#### TENEBRIONIDAE.

*Synonymy.*—*Menearchus impresso-sulcatus* Carter = *Pseudoblaps dispar* Hbst. It now appears that Mr. Deuquet took this at Colombo, Ceylon, but mixed it with his Australian captures, without labels. (See my note, These Proc., xlv., 1920, p. 231). On his recent visit to London he took his example to the British Museum where Mr. Blair identified it as the Indian insect. I take this earliest opportunity of correcting this blunder, and of withdrawing the name *Menearchus* from the Australian list.



## PLATYDEMA SULCATO-PUNCTATUM, n.sp.

Oval, convex, black, sub-nitid; antennae, legs and underside red.

*Head* closely and rather coarsely punctate, epistoma arcuate in front, its surface depressed below that of forehead, the latter with a strongly raised longitudinal ridge bounding each eye. *Prothorax* sub-truncate (from above) at apex, bisinuate at base, sides arcuately narrowed from base to apex, anterior angles depressed and rounded, posterior acute; disc densely punctate, without any sign of a medial line, the ordinary basal foveae replaced by longitudinal sulci. *Scutellum* large, semi-circular, punctate. *Elytra* ovate, of same width as prothorax at base, each with about 9 sulci containing small, elongate punctures at the base of each sulcus, the intervals steeply convex between these and themselves covered with small punctures. *Dimensions*:  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  mm.

*Hab.*—Cairns District (H. F. Dodd).

A single male was amongst some beetles received from the veteran collector from a region that seems to produce endless species. It is of the general shape and size of *P. striatum* Montr., but differs widely from that species in its densely punctate, sub-opaque surface, and its costate elytral intervals. Type in Coll. Carter.

## PTEROHELAEUS ASSIMILIS, n.sp.

Ovate, moderately convex, nitid black, antennae and legs red.

*Head* minutely punctate, eyes widely separated, antennae with four apical joints transverse. *Prothorax* very transverse, widest at base, thence arcuately and strongly narrowed to apex, anterior angles prominent but rounded at tips, posterior acute, disc microscopically punctate with marked transverse depression near base, besides small basal foveae, foliate margins wide and slightly concave within. *Scutellum* transverse, semi-elliptic. *Elytra* of same width as prothorax at base, foliate margins wide at base, gradually narrowing to apex, irregularly seriate punctate with about 15 rows of punctures, uneven in size and unequally spaced, those near suture small, the punctures greatly increasing in size outwards, the external row containing large, closely-set punctures; the intervals on sutural half not, or scarcely, raised; on lateral half three or four intervals irregularly convex; all intervals smooth and impunctate. Prosternum minutely punctate, a few large punctures round middle coxae, abdomen finely striolate. *Dimensions*:  $11-12 \times 6-6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—N. Queensland: Ravenshoe (H. J. Carter).

I took seven examples under decayed fig-tree bark in July, 1921, and at first assumed them to be *P. pusillus* MacL. which is common at Kuranda and which it resembles in general facies. The following comparison is desirable for distinguishing the two species:—

*P. pusillus* MacL.

Less nitid, more oval and convex.  
Antennal club of 5 joints.  
*Elytra*, with geminate series of nearly equal sized punctures between convex intervals, the alternate intervals costate.

*P. assimilis*, n.sp.

More nitid and oblong.  
Club of 4 joints.  
Punctures uneven in size and position, intervals of equal width—except near sides, where some irregularly raised and wider intervals occur.

*P. asellus* Pasc. is also allied, but its surface is more opaque than that of *P. pusillus*, the elytra have finer but regular seriate punctures, the alternate intervals are wide but not raised. Types in Coll. Carter.

## PTEROHELAEUS HACKERI, n.sp.

Elongate-oblong, parallel, convex laterally, sub-nitid black above, nitid beneath, antennae and tarsi red. Head and pronotum very minutely punctate, the former widest in front of eyes, anterior part nearly flat, epistoma evenly rounded, eyes large and separated by a distance less than lateral diameter of one; antennae with joint 3 shorter than 4-5 combined, 3-7 obconic, 9-10 round, 11 bluntly oval. *Prothorax* 4 x 9 mm. (length measured in middle), anterior angles rounded, posterior acutely produced, sides arcuately converging from base to apex, foliate margins widely horizontal, extreme border very fine; disc with smooth medial line feebly channelled at base, two large basal and two faint lateral depressions. *Scutellum* widely triangular. *Elytra* 15 x 9 mm., each with 17 rows of round punctures (about as large as in *P. walkeri* Br.) besides a small scutellary row, the extreme lateral row faint and irregular; also 8 smooth, nitid costae, the 2nd, 4th and 6th more prominent than the rest, the sutural interval wide and nitid; lateral margin moderately wide (as in *P. elongatus* Mael.) and continuous to apex. Submentum finely punctate, abdomen longitudinally strigose, the rest of underside smooth. *Dimensions*: 20 x 10 mm.

*Hab.*—Tambourine Mt. and National Park, Queensland (H. Hacker).

Two examples, both, I think, male, show a convex species belonging to Macleay's Sect. ii., Sub-Sect. i., most nearly allied to *P. opacus* Cart. but differing in its more nitid surface, parallel form, the finely punctured head and pronotum, the elytral punctures regular throughout (not confused at base; smaller, but not obliterated, at apex). Type in Queensland Museum.

Since my revision of this group in 1910, the following additions have been described:—*P. cylindricus* Cart., *P. opacus* Cart., *P. darlingensis* Cart. and *P. oblongus* Cart., besides the above species, bringing the total number of the section to 15.

## PTEROHELAEUS PERSULPTUS, n.sp.

Moderately elongate, depressed, nitid black, antennae and tarsi red.

*Head* coarsely rugose-punctate, widest in front of eyes, epistoma straight in middle, thence obliquely widening to the canthus, eyes rather small, widely separated by space about twice the diameter of one; antennae having 4 apical joints considerably widened, 8-11 nearly round, 9-10 oblate-spheroidal. *Prothorax* 3 x 8 mm., the horizontal foliation occupying one half the width; widest near base, anterior angles widely rounded, posterior acute, though blunted at tip, extreme border moderately thick and reflexed, sides rather widely rounded without situation; disc clearly, not closely, punctate with wide, light basal depressions, medial line only indicated feebly at base. *Elytra* two and a half times as long as prothorax, sub-parallel, foliate margins horizontal and wide at base, narrowing to apex, with 16 rows of large, closely set punctures, besides a short scutellary row; those in row near suture showing a tendency to confluence, those in extreme lateral row very large and irregular; some confused punctures in humeral region; intervals narrow, forming mere separating lines between the series, the alternate intervals sub-costate (this more obvious towards apex). Submentum rugose, prosternum finely strigose, abdomen finely and sparsely punctate. *Dimensions*: 17 x 8 mm.

*Hab.*—Australia.

A single specimen in the Queensland Museum is labelled "No. 3455 Relton Bequest," without locality label. It is a very distinct species, in form somewhat between the elongate species (Sub-Sect. i) and the shorter species (Sub-Sect. iii)

of Macleay's Sect. ii. Its most prominent characters are the widely horizontal margins of the prothorax and the strongly sculptured elytra, on which the seriate punctures occupy nearly the whole surface. Type in Queensland Museum.

NYCTOZYLUS CARLOVILLENIS, n.sp.

Oblong-ovate opaque, brownish black, head and pronotum, in places, with short, decumbent, golden hair, tarsi with golden tomentum, tibiae of male also tomentose within.

*Head* and pronotum densely and finely punctate, epistoma truncate with oblique sides, a straight sulcus separating the forehead, the latter lightly depressed along the middle, antennae about reaching base of prothorax in ♂, shorter in ♀, joint 3 as long as 4-5 combined, 8-10 flattened and nearly round, 11 oval, longer than 10. *Prothorax* 5 x 6.5 mm., widest at middle, areolate-emarginate at apex, anterior angles a little produced, acute (about 80°) with blunted tip, sides well rounded, strongly sinuate before the sharply dentate posterior angles, these pointing obliquely outwards, raised border moderately wide at sides, narrower in front of anterior angles and abruptly terminating there, basal border very narrow; foliate margins a little concave and wrinkled; disc transversely depressed near base, a smooth medial line with a shallow fovea on each side of this. *Scutellum* transverse and raised. *Elytra* rather widely oval, wider than prothorax at base and about twice as long; coarsely reticulate, with three nitid, undulate costae generally becoming indistinct and merged into the reticulation on apical half, suture also costate, the spaces within the reticulations coarsely pitted and bearing a few golden hairs; prosternum hardly perceptibly punctate, abdomen strigose, with the two apical segments punctate. *Dimensions*: ♂. 17 x 9 mm., ♀. 17 x 10 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Charleville (P. Franzen).

Three examples (2 ♂, 1 ♀) have been sent for determination from the Queensland Museum. The species is near *N. reticulatus* Bates in sculpture but differs in the following details:—Size smaller, the prothorax with all angles sharper, especially in the strongly dentate hind angles, the extreme border narrower, disc more finely punctured. Types in the Queensland Museum.

N.B.—My examples of *N. reticulatus* Bates—compared with type—from Guntawang, Cootamundra and Young, N.S.W., are larger than in the author's description, their dimensions being 19-20 x 10-11½ mm.

FROPIANES BREVICOSTATUS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, convex; subnitid coppery bronze above, underside more brilliant, the depressed areas on upper surface clothed with short pale hair.

*Head* flat, labrum very prominent, closely and coarsely punctate, distance between eyes equal to the diameter of one eye; antennal orbit raised and forming a right angle with sides of epistoma, antennae thin, extending beyond base of prothorax, the two apical joints wider than rest, joint 3 one and a half times as long as 4; 4-7 subequal, 8-11 successively shorter. *Prothorax* with surface depressed and uneven; base and apex bisinuate, the anterior angles forming acute teeth pointing nearly directly forward and upward, posterior angles also dentate pointing obliquely outwards, sides slightly rounded in middle, sinuate in front and behind, disc coarsely punctate, more sparsely in middle, more thickly at sides, with a deep transverse depression in middle, connected with two wide depressions near apex, a wide, shallow depression near each side. *Scutellum* large, triangular and nitid. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base, very convex

on basal portion, sides widening behind the rounded shoulders, then sinuately narrowed at middle, apex of each elytron dentate; lateral margins narrow and occupied by a row of large punctures; disc coarsely, rather closely punctate-rugose in places, with an uneven surface resulting from (1) raised areas, (2) depressions, the former consisting of three abbreviated costae on each elytron, the first near suture extending from base to less than half way, the second half as long as the first, intermediate between the first and the humeral callus, the third (rather a longitudinal hump than a costa) half way between suture and side, extending from the middle for about 6 mm. backwards, the suture also compressed and raised near scutellum and the humeral callus very prominent. All raised areas nearly smooth and paler in colour than the rest. The depressions, chiefly three on each elytron, as follow:—the first basal, between the suture and the first costa, the second medio-lateral, the third pre-apical; the rugose spaces chiefly near sides, the general punctures sub-obsolete near apex. *Submentum* and prosternum closely, meso- and meta-sternum sparsely, epipleurae very coarsely punctate; abdomen finely punctate and rather thickly clothed with adpressed golden hairs. Profemora carinate on inside, the carina terminating in a fine compressed tooth on apical third, front basal tarsi enlarged. *Dimensions*: 25 x 11 mm.

*Hab.*—Kuranda, N. Q'land (H. P. Dodd).

Two males under examination are near allies to *P. browni* Cart., but differ in the following details *inter alia*: (1) more convex form, (2) coarser sculpture and the presence of elytral costae, (3) pilose surface and absence of metallic lustre, (4) more widely set eyes. Type in Coll. Carter.

*Cardiothorax pithecius* Pasc. Mr. R. Illidge has lately called my attention to the distinction of this species from *C. errans* Pasc., which I have stated to be synonymous. He has further supplied me with material that I consider bears out the details given by Pascoe as to this distinction. The following comparison shows the differences:—

*C. errans* Pasc.

*C. pithecius* Pasc.

*Colour.* Nitid coal-black.

*Elytra* sub-nitid coppery brown black.

*Prothorax.* Widest near middle, wider than elytra, latero-dorsal groove distinct.

Widest before middle, narrower than elytra, latero-dorsal groove obsolete.

The pronotum of *errans* is more convex and wider than that of *pithecius*, the foliation of the latter being narrow and horizontal, without any sign of a separating sulcus, as seen in some examples of *errans*. I have four examples of *pithecius* from Pine Mountain, Wide Bay and Brisbane, while 15 examples of *errans* are before me from Brisbane and Acacia Creek (within the N.S. Wales border, 7 miles from Killarney, Q'land).

*Cardiothorax australis*. I have confused two species under this name. Before me are two examples of a *Cardiothorax* from the Victorian Alps that is clearly distinct from *australis*—the types of which came from the Kosciusko district, N.S. Wales—that is described below. *C. australis* is figured in Text-fig. 11.

CARDIOTHORAX VICTORIAE, n.sp. (Text-fig. 12.)

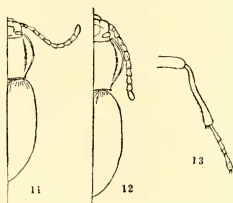
Elongate ovate, nitid dark bronze, antennae stouter, the joints longer than in *C. australis*.

*Prothorax* more widely rounded at sides, the greatest width farther forward, the anterior angles wider, the posterior tooth outwardly directed, finer and

smaller than in *C. australis*. *Elytra* with shoulders sub-obsolete, each with six well cut sulci, besides a narrow lateral stria. *Dimensions*: 14-15 x 4-4½ mm.

*Hab.*—Victoria Mts.: Wood's Point (H. J. Carter); St. Bernard's Hospice (T. G. Sloane).

A narrow, very nitid species allied to *australis* and *aureus* Carter, but distinguished from the former by the more robust antennae, structure of the thorax (especially of the posterior teeth), and the different elytral striation. (In *C. australis* there are eight sulci, besides the lateral stria, on each elytron). *C. aureus* is a wider, flatter species with prominent humeri, flat elytral intervals, the thorax with wider foliation and narrower border, the posterior tooth wider. Both *australis* and *aureus* have much narrower tarsi on the posterior feet. I can discern no sexual characters, but think that both of my examples are male. Type in Coll. Carter. *C. australis* also occurs in Victoria at Bright, Beechworth, etc.



Text-figs. 11-13.

11. *Cardiothorax australis* Cart.
12. *C. victorise*, n.sp.
13. Hind tibia and tarsi of *C. flexipes*, n.sp.

*CARDIOTHORAX FLEXIPES*, n.sp. (Text-fig. 13.)

Elongate ovate, subnitid black, antennae and tarsi fuscous.

*Head* and *prothorax* very much as in *C. caperatus* Pase. and *C. tibialis* Cart., the latter arcuate-emarginate at apex, sub-truncate at base, sides well rounded, widest before middle, foliate margins wide, lateral border well raised, separating sulcus well defined, anterior angles obtuse (the tip a little blunted), a short sinuation preceding the dentate posterior angle, the sub-rectangular tooth twisted downward and outward (somewhat as in *caperatus* Pase.), disc with deep medial sulcus and an elongate sulcus on each side of this. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax at base; oval; epipleural fold forming an arched carina at shoulder, each elytron with nine sulci, the 9th a mere stria at the side—intervals forming rounded costae, the 5th and 7th wider than the rest. Hind tibiae bent downwards near base, the inner margin furnished with a few bristly hairs; posterior tarsi with 1st joint considerably longer than the last. *Dimensions*: 19 x 7 mm.

*Hab.*—N. Queensland: Ravenshoe (H. J. Carter).

I took a single example—probably ♂ from the tibial character noted above—in July, 1921. A large species near *tibialis* and *caperatus*, it differs from both in (1) more ovate, less parallel, form, (2) unequally wide elytral intervals—all intervals wider and more closely set, (3) the tibial and tarsal characters noted

above. It is very different from *C. curvipes* Bates—an elongate, polished black species, in which the hind tibiae of ♂ are strongly bent inwards. Type in Coll. Carter.

ADELIUM VESICULATUM, n.sp.

Oval, convex; nitid black, glabrous, elytra purple, antennae and tarsi red-dish.

*Head* clearly but finely punctate; forehead depressed, antennae robust, extending beyond base of prothorax, joints 3-10 obconic, 3 not quite as long as 4-5 combined, 11 elongate-ovate. *Prothorax* bisinuate at apex, front angles well advanced, obtuse and a little blunted at tip, widest behind middle, foliate margins wide and separated from disc by a foveoid sulcus, sides well rounded, rather abruptly narrowed before the widely rectangular posterior angles; extreme border narrowly raised and feebly crenulate on anterior half; base truncate, disc with close, shallow punctures and some irregular depressions, medial channel clearly marked and emphasized by a small fovea in the middle. *Elytra* ovate and rather strongly convex, wider than prothorax at base, shoulders widely rounded; somewhat abruptly narrowed at apex; very finely striate-punctate, the striae nearest suture straight, the others following the outlines of the intervals, the latter consisting of series of little elongate bladder-like swellings continuous to apex, the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th intervals wider than the others and bearing a few large punctures widely separated. Underside smooth, or nearly so, intercoxal process widely and rather squarely oval; the male with the 4th tarsi on front feet rounded and flattened. *Dimensions*: ♂. 11 x 4½ mm., ♀. 12 x 5½ mm.

*Hab.*—North Queensland: Kuranda (H. J. Carter), Malanda (Mr. G. F. Hill).

Four examples are before me, three taken by myself under dead leaves, the fourth taken by Mr. Hill, of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Townsville.

The species is unique in sculpture and cannot be confused with any other. In general structure it is nearest to *A. geminatum* Pasc. and *A. barbatum* Cart.

SEIROTRANA TUMULOSA, n.sp.

Oblong-oval, depressed; nitid dark bronze above, nitid black beneath, palpi, apical joints of antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous.

*Head* rather coarsely punctate, a raised circular impression on forehead; antennae short, moniliform, apical joint longer and wider than tenth. *Prothorax* sub-truncate at apex and base, widest at middle, all angles obtuse but defined, sides rather widely rounded, a little sinuate before the posterior angles, without lateral foliation; extreme border narrow, disc closely covered with fine punctures, with a few large punctures irregularly placed. *Scutellum* very small and transverse. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base and closely adapted to it, flat, shoulders rather square, the epipleural fold sharply raised in this region, forming a continuation of lateral border evident from above throughout; punctate-striate, the striae clearly cut, the punctures close, round and regular, the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th intervals consisting of a succession of feebly raised tumuli, or elongate pleats, marked off by a puncture between each pair—these punctures of about the same size as those in the striae and about six on an interval; the 2nd, 4th and 6th intervals narrower than the former, flat and unpunctured; the sutural interval also flat but bearing three or four punctures; sides of prosternum

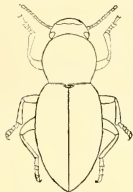
and epipleurae of elytra with large scattered punctures, the rest of underside smooth except for the finely punctate apical segment of abdomen. *Dimensions*: 10-11 x 4 mm.

*Hab.*—North Queensland: Herberton (H. J. Carter).

I took ten examples of this distinct species under dead boughs of *Eucalyptus citriodora*, sometimes in company with *Adelium barbatum* Cart., during my visit in June, 1921. It is distinguished by its combination of unusually nitid surface, flat form and feebly raised elytral impressions, which, however, are wider than the costiform studs in *S. repanda* Pasc. and others, occupying the whole width of the interval. It belongs to the second group of my tabulation in which the edge of pronotum is entire, and the disc contains large punctures scattered amongst the finer ground punctures. The males are smaller and narrower than the females and have the fore tarsi enlarged. Types in Coll. Carter.

OMOLIPUS OVATUS n.sp. (Text-fig. 14.)

Elongate bi-ovate, the whole surface and appendages nitid dark blue, tarsi rufo-tomentose beneath, apical joints of antennae sub-fuscous.



Text-fig. 14.

*Omolipus ovatus*, n.sp.

*Head* minutely punctate, clypeal suture sinuous. *Prothorax* convex, ovate, apex arcuate and gibbous in middle, base truncate, sides widely and evenly rounded, posterior angles widely obtuse, surface polished and impunctate, the narrow lateral margin unseen from above, basal margin forming a minute tooth at side. *Scutellum* transverse and short. *Elytra* elongate obovate, sulcate-punctate, each with eight sulci, containing a chain of elongate, contiguous, oval punctures that form crenulations on the sides of sulci, the scutellary row represented by a single large puncture, the narrow horizontal margin more vaguely crenulated by punctate impressions; meso-sternum concave and moderately long, minutely punctate, abdomen smooth. *Dimensions*:  $11\frac{1}{2}$ -14 x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Haß.*—Mondrain Island, Recherche Group, S.W. Aust. (Messrs. Grant and Wright).

Two examples are amongst the insects collected on the recent expedition organized by Mr. H. L. White, led by Mr. Basset Hull. The smaller example is labelled "no data," but is a fresh specimen differing only in size from the other. The species is quite distinct by the following combination of characters:—elongate bi-oval form, sulcate elytra with its series of large elongate punctures, and dark appendages. In my table (These Proc., 1915, p. 535) it should come before *O. cyaneus* Pasc. Types in Australian Museum, Sydney.

CISTELIDAE.

EUCISTELA, n. gen.

Maxillary palpi long, apical joint subulate, mandibles simple, antennae rather short, joints 1, 2, oval, (1 very tumid), 3 obovate, 4-10 cupuliform, of about the same length as 3 but successively wider, 11 elongate ovate, considerably longer than 10; all joints bearing many short bristles and a few long setae. Eyes hemispherical and prominent, entirely lateral (widely separated above and below in both sexes); prothorax subeordate, at its widest wider than the head; truncate at apex and base, lateral carina sub-obsolete (unseen from above); scutellum

large, semi-circular; elytra much wider than prothorax and nearly five times as long as it, sub-parallel (or feebly elongate elliptic) and rather flat; in some examples (? ♀) shorter than the body; four hind feet with 2 penultimate joints lamellate, unilamellate on fore feet; claws pectinate; body winged.

A genus quite unlike any other known to me, but probably nearer *Neocistela* Borch. than any other, but clearly separated from it and allied genera by the combination of subulate palpi, cupuliform antennae, the curiously formed prothorax and irregularly punctate elytra. The prosternal episterna apparently enclose the front coxae, which are sub-contiguous. It is the smallest Cistelid of group i. (of my Revision) and all the specimens are mounted on cards. With such fragile insects I am unwilling to reset them for closer inspection.

*EUCISTELA CYANEA*, n.sp.

Elongate-elliptic, brilliant metallic blue, oral organs, antennae and legs black, the antennae opaque, legs nitid, upper surface with sparse long upright hairs.

*Head* produced into a beak, the wide forehead with a few large setiferous punctures. *Prothorax*: apex of same width as forehead between eyes, thence obliquely widened, strongly rounded at its widest (well behind middle), then rather abruptly narrowed with a sinuation before the base, the latter clearly narrower than apex; front angles obsolete, hind angles obtuse; basal border narrow; disc with a few large scattered punctures, those near sides bearing long setae; a deep transverse impression near base and a few other irregular depressions. *Elytra*: humeri rather squarely rounded, slightly widened beyond the middle; irregularly punctate, each puncture bearing a long upright hair; underside sparsely and lightly punctate, with pale decumbent hairs on sides of abdomen, legs of moderate length. *Dimensions*:  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.*—North Queensland: Cairns District (H. P. Dodd).

Six specimens of this interesting little novelty were received from Mr. Dodd. I have not been able clearly to differentiate the sexes. Type in Coll. Carter.

*CHROMOMOEIA VIOLACEA*, n.sp.

Elongate, parallel; above and below a rich violet colour, oral organs, antennae, legs and tarsi testaceous, base of femora infusate.

*Head* densely punctate on epistoma, striolate on forehead; antennae: joint 1 bulbous, 2 bead-like, 3-10 linear-triangular, successively shorter than preceding, 11 as long as 10, ovate-acuminate. *Prothorax* of same width as head, longer than wide, apex produced in middle, base truncate, sides parallel, covered with close, shallow punctures, medial sulcus impressed throughout, terminating behind in a large oval depression. *Scutellum* transversely oval, bilobed. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax at base, shoulders squarely rounded, sides parallel till near apex, then rather bluntly rounded; striate-punctate, each elytron with eight wide striae containing close, confused punctures separated by transverse striolae, the wide convex intervals similarly and closely striolate, the fifth interval narrower than the rest. Underside glabrous and nearly impunctate, mesosternum with fine, shallow punctures; apical segment of ♂ depressed in middle, legs unarmed in both sexes. *Dimensions*:  $13\frac{1}{2}$ -15 x 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Barrington Plateau (T. G. Sloane).

Six specimens were taken in December by Mr. Sloane in the Mt. Royal Range. The colour precludes confusion with any other Cistelid except *Anaxo fusco-violaceus* Fairm., which is only 8.9 mm. long, with dark legs and tarsi, apex



of tibiae piceous, and elytral intervals flat. In general form *C. violacea* comes near *C. rufescens* Bates. Type in Coll. Carter.

*HOMOTRYSIS TORPEDO*, n.sp.

Elongate narrow, navicular; chocolate brown, nitid, sparsely pilose, antennae and tarsi red.

*Head* clearly punctate, eyes large and prominent, sub-contiguous in ♂, more widely separated in ♀, antennae very long, joints linear, 3-4 longer than the rest, 5-10 more or less equal in length, joints near apex feebly widened in front, 11 narrower than 10. *Prothorax* widest at base, arcuately converging anteriorly, apex produced forward in middle, anterior angles quite rounded off, posterior sub-rectangular, base feebly bisinuate, disc rather coarsely and closely punctate, basal foveae small, without medial line. *Scutellum* semi-circular. *Elytra* a little wider than prothorax at base and more than three times as long, striate, intervals convex and coarsely punctate, about two lines of punctures occupying each interval, the striae apparently without punctures. Pro-, meso- and meta-sternum coarsely punctate, abdomen nearly smooth, the apical segment in male deeply sulcate, the forecipital process extruded. *Dimensions*: ♂. 13 x 3½, ♀. 13 x 4 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: National Park (Mr. H. Hacker), Caboolture (Mr. E. Wilson).

Six examples (2 ♂, 4 ♀) show a species near *H. macleayi* Borch. (*Allecula flavicornis* Mael) but even more narrowly elongate than it, besides having dark legs. The short upright hairs are most evident on pronotum, the sides and apex of elytra, and legs. Types in the Queensland Museum.

*METISTETE SUB-OPACA*, n.sp.

Narrowly obovate; sub-opaque black, palpi, tarsi, basal half of femora, apex of tibiae, basal joints of antennae testaceous, upper surface with short dark bristles, besides a few long pale hairs at sides of pronotum and elytra.

*Head* and pronotum coarsely, sub-confluently punctate, eyes rather widely separated (by a space nearly the diameter of an eye in ♂, more widely in ♀) antennae very long, slender and lineate, joints 3 and 4 equal, each longer than the succeeding, 5-11 successively a little shorter and wider than the preceding. *Prothorax* very convex, truncate at apex and base, sides well rounded, a little straighter towards base than towards front, lateral margin not seen from above, basal border very narrow, disc with a slight depression at middle near base and two small transverse basal foveae, posterior angles obtuse. *Scutellum* small, transverse. *Elytra* of same width as prothorax at base and more than thrice as long, widest behind middle; striate-punctate, the punctures in striae small and regular, placed at a distance of the diameter of one; intervals lightly convex and finely punctate; under a strong lens about 3 rows of distant punctures to be seen on each interval. Abdomen finely transversely striolate, tibiae curved. *Dimensions*: 9-10 x 3-3½ mm.

*Hab.*—North Queensland: Herberton (H. J. Carter).

Seven examples (4 ♂, 3 ♀) were taken under dead Eucalyptus boughs, in company with *Dimorphochilus pascoei* Mael. The species is superficially like *Homotrysis pallipes* Cart. but the wingless, obovate body, short metasternum and different elytral sculpture are at once seen on closer inspection. The male examples are narrower than the females and show the usual forecipital process. Types in Coll. Carter.

## NOTOCISTELA DISPAR, n.sp.

Ovate; head and prothorax dark bronze, elytra coppery bronze, subnitid; oral parts, antennae and legs red.

*Head* densely punctate, eyes large, prominent and widely separated, antennae very slender, joints 3-11 subequal in length but slightly successively stouter. *Prothorax* convex and ovate, truncate at apex and base, all angles rounded off, lateral margins not seen from above, disc very densely and uniformly punctate, without medial line or foveae; very sparsely setose. *Elytra* convex and narrowly elliptic in ♂, wider in ♀; of same width as prothorax at base; finely seriate punctate, intervals flat, the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th bearing small round setiferous pustules, larger and more pronounced towards sides and apex; abdomen sparsely punctate, tibiae slender, the fore and mid-tibiae of ♂ armed with a small tooth on inside near middle, post-tibiae straight and unarmed, the front tarsi of ♂ enlarged. In the ♀ all tibiae unarmed. *Dimensions*: ♂. 6 x 2 mm., ♀ 9 x 3 mm.

*Hab.*—Ooldea, South Australia (Mr. J. A. Kershaw).

Mr. Kershaw has sent me four examples, two of each sex of this species—the third of an interesting genus—which he took in this arid region where, as he says, "every beetle obtained is well earned." It is distinguished from *N. tibialis* Cart. by colour, size (especially in the marked sexual disparity), antennae, straight post-tibiae of male, the pustulose 1st interval of elytra, *inter alia*. Types in National Museum, Melbourne.